



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Week ended May 14, 1903. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, 3 cases, 2 deaths; number of deaths from other causes, 6; prevailing diseases, malaria and yellow fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, poor. The deaths reported above are of natives, both from Rio Blanco, about 8 miles from Limon. They present an interesting history. The first was Señor Juan Ortega. On May 2 he was discharged from the Charity Hospital, where he had been treated for malaria. At the date of his discharge there was a case of yellow fever said to be isolated in same hospital. Mr. Ortega left immediately for Rio Blanco. On May 6 he became ill, on May 8 had black vomit, and on the 9th was readmitted to the Charity Hospital, where he died, on May 12, in convulsions. The infection in this case appears traceable to the hospital.

The second death reported above is also of a patient from Rio Blanco. He was admitted to the United Fruit Company's hospital on May 12, in a state of collapse. He died on May 14. It seems from this and also a third case now in the United Fruit Company's hospital that Rio Blanco was infected by a patient who went from the Charity Hospital in Limon and who was infected there by a case reported on May 1.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 8	Montserrat	112	50	88	0
10	Algiers	32	0	0	0
11	Valencia	44	10	9	0
13	Alabama	18	0	0	0
14	Preston	28	0	0	0

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels—Mortality statistics—Scarcity of water relieved.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, May 14, as follows: During the week ended May 9, 1903, 2 bills of health were issued to vessels going to ports in the United States. Good sanitary condition and no sickness on board.

The mortuary report for this week in this city is as follows: Tuberculosis 2, pernicious fever 5, meningitis 1, other causes 9; total 17.

A good rain fell here this week and relieved for a time the scarcity of water.

Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Mortuary statistics.

Assistant Surgeon Trotter reports, May 19, as follows:

Week ended May 9, 1903.

Number of health certificates issued	183
Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	24
Crews of outgoing vessels inspected	1,064
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	742
Pieces of baggage inspected	257
Pieces of freight inspected	1,625
Pieces of express inspected	15

Week ended May 16, 1903.

Number of health certificates issued.....	154
Vessels inspected and issued bills of health.....	20
Crews of vessels inspected, outgoing.....	765
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	353
Pieces of baggage inspected.....	205
Pieces of freight inspected.....	973
Pieces of express inspected.....	27

Mortuary report of Habana, Cuba, for the week ended May 9, 1903.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis.....	23
Pneumonia.....	1
Bronchitis.....	5
Enteric fever.....	1
Enteritis.....	4
Meningitis.....	5
Malarial fever.....	1
Leprosy.....	1
Tetanus.....	1
Cancer.....	1

Total deaths from all causes, 111.

Mortuary report of Habana, Cuba, for week ended May 16, 1903.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis.....	22
Pneumonia.....	4
Bronchitis.....	6
Enteric fever.....	2
Enteritis.....	2
Meningitis.....	3
Tetanus.....	1
Measles.....	1
Erysipelas.....	1
Cancer.....	7
Pernicious fever.....	1
Septic fever.....	2

Total deaths from all causes, 105.

*Smallpox on Spanish steamship Ernesto at Habana from Liverpool—
New barrack to be built at Tricornia.*

The Spanish steamship *Ernesto* arrived from Liverpool on the 16th instant, with the steward ill from smallpox. The case was removed to Las Animas Hospital, and by request of the authorities of the Cuban quarantine service, and as the vessel was bound for a United States port, I disinfected her compartments, with the exception of the hold, on date of arrival.

I have also to report that at a recent meeting of the Cuban cabinet the sum of \$16,000 was appropriated to build a new barrack for the detention of nonimmunes from yellow-fever ports and to make repairs to the other buildings at the Tricornia detention camp.

Report of contagious fever commission on eruptive disease among detained immigrants at Mariel.

Assistant Surgeon Trotter reports, May 19, as follows: Referring to my cablegram of May 15, reporting additional cases of smallpox among the immigrant passengers from the Spanish steamer *Montserrat*,